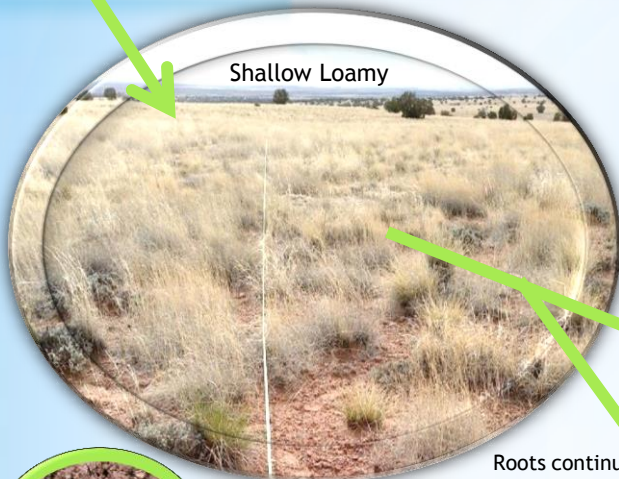


Management: Short-duration, high intensity, low impact use

Range Health: Economics of Maintaining Plant/Grass roots through Soil Health.

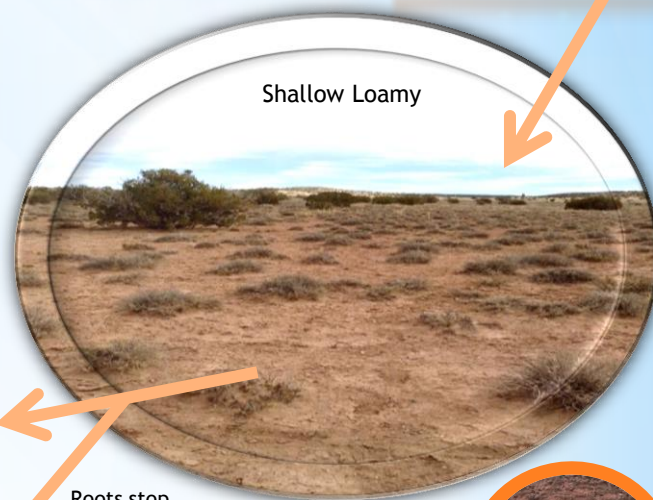
Management: Continuous summer grazing

Shallow Loamy



“Root biomass and health is a direct reflection of above ground biomass and health and critical for healthy soil biology”

Shallow Loamy



Good aggregated soil

Higher real estate values

Stabilized soil temperatures

Water conservation

Increased forage for domestic and not-domestic animals

Long term income \$\$\$

Improved soil fertility for plant maintenance

Erosion control by holding the soil in place

Roots continue to grow



Roots stop growing

Loss of future range production

Loss of plant vigor

Grass recovery is slow to very slow

Long term loss of income \$\$

Decreased forage for domestic and not-domestic animals

Higher maintenance costs

Invasive/undesirable plants likely to occur

Soil loss by wind/water erosion

Compacted soil

Lower real estate values

Lowered water storage; more runoff

Rangeland ecological processes will exude fertility as long as there is rest and recovery to allow for nutrient cycling, allowing for the adequate production (self-maintenance) of vegetation.

“Management must be your goal.”

About 50% of the total volume of plant growth is available for the production of livestock and livestock product. The rest belongs to the land and the plant for insurance against drought.

Rangeland Principle: “Take half / leave half”

Five Soil Health Principles

- * Plant Diversity
- * Cover The Soil
- * Less soil disturbance
- * Living roots year around
- * Livestock integration/Adaptive Grazing Mgt.

Suppressed rangeland ecological processes will diminish physiological and biological returns of nutrient cycling i.e. loss in soil nutrients decreases the amount of above and below ground biomass for future maintenance and sustainability.



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